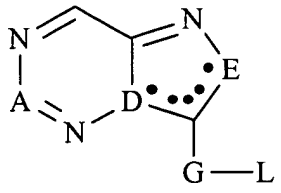
IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims without prejudice, without admission, without surrender of subject matter, and without any intention of creating any estoppel as to equivalents, as follows.

1. (Currently Amended) A method for inhibiting adenosine monophosphate deaminase (AMPDA) or adenosine deaminase (ADA) of plants to provide herbicidal effects which comprises applying compound of the formula (I), its tautomer, its salt or its water addition product,



(I)

where in formula (I)

A is ~~a nitrogen atom or~~ a group of the formula C-R, where R is as defined further below,

D is a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom,

E a) ~~in the case that D is a nitrogen atom, is a nitrogen atom~~ when D is a nitrogen atom; E is also a nitrogen atom or a group of the formula C-R^O, where R^O is as defined further below, or

b) in the case that D is a carbon atom, is a group of the formula N- R^O, ~~O, S, SO or SO_2,~~

the line of dots (•••••) from D via an adjacent ring carbon atom to E is a double bond between the ring carbon atom and E if D is a nitrogen atom (case a), or

is a double bond between the ring carbon atom and D if D is a carbon atom (case b),

R, R^O independently of one another are each a hydrogen atom, amino, hydroxyl, mercapto, cyano, halogen, azido, nitro, SF_5, unsubstituted or substituted aminosulfonyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, acylthio, mono- or di(C_1-C_4)alkylamino, mono- or di(C_3-C_9)cycloalkylamino, (C_1-C_4)alkylthio, (C_2-C_4)alkenylthio, C_2-C_4)alkynylthio, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkylthio, (C_5-C_9)cycloalkenylthio, (C_1-C_4)alkylsulfinyl, (C_1-C_4)alkylsulfonyl, (C_1-C_4)alkoxy, (C_2-C_4)alkenyloxy, (C_2-C_4)alkynyloxy, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkoxy, (C_5-

C_9)cycloalkenyloxy, or (C_1-C_4)alkyl, (C_2-C_4)alkenyl, (C_2-C_4)alkynyl, (C_3-C_9) cycloalkyl, (C_5-C_9)cycloalkenyl, (C_1-C_4)alkylaminosulfonyl or di[(C_1-C_4)alkyl]aminosulfonyl, where each of the 23 last-mentioned radicals is unsubstituted or substituted in the hydrocarbon moiety by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxyl, amino, nitro, formyl, carboxy, cyano, thiocyanato, (C_1-C_4)alkoxy, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_4)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_4)alkylthio, (C_1-C_4)haloalkylthio, mono(C_1-C_4)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_4)alkylamino, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkylamino, [(C_1-C_4)alkyl]carbonyl, [(C_1-C_4)alkoxy]carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono(C_1-C_4)alkylaminocarbonyl and di(C_1-C_4)alkylaminocarbonyl,

G is a divalent straight-chain saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon bridge having 4 to 6 carbon atoms in the chain, in which one or more chain members, in each case independently of one another, can be replaced by O, S, NH, (C_1-C_4)alkyl-N or acyl-N or, in the unsaturated case, one or more CH groups can in each case be replaced by a nitrogen atom, where the bridge in question is unsubstituted or

(a) substituted by one or more identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, radicals of the formula R^1 which are different from hydrogen, radicals of the formula $R^2R^3C=$ and radicals of the formula L*, where R^1, R^2, R^3 and L* are as defined further below,

(b) carries two or four substituents defined by the radical of formula R^1, of which in each case two together with the linking bridge moiety form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having 3 to 7 ring atoms, where in the case of a heterocycle the number of heteroatoms~~, preferably 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms,~~ is from 1 to 3 heteroatoms and are selected from the group consisting of ~~N,~~ O and S and where the ring in question may also have fused-on rings and is otherwise unsubstituted or substituted by one or more identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, radicals of the formula R^1 which are different from hydrogen, radicals of the formula L* and oxo, where R^1 and L* are as defined further below,

(c) is linked cyclically with L via a second direct bond or via a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O and S,

(d) has two or more substituents from the above groups (a) to (c) together,

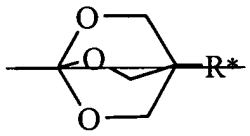
L, L* independently or one another are each OR^4, SR^4, CN, ~~tetrazolo,~~ $C(OR^5)(OR^6)OR^7$), ~~Z^1~~, -O-Z^2 or -NH-Z^2, where R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, ~~Z^1~~ and Z^2 are as defined further below and where L may be attached ~~cyclically~~ to the bridge G via a second direct bond or via a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O and S to form a ring,

Z^2 is a radical of the formula $COOR^8$, CS-OR^8, CO-SR^8, CS-SR^8, CO-NR^9-SO_2-R^8, CO-$NR^{10}R^{11}$, CS-$NR^{10}R^{11}$, CO-R^{12}, CS-R^{12}, SO-R^{12}, SO_2R^{12}, SO_3R^8, $SO_2NR^{10}R^{11}$, $SO_2NR^9COR^{12}$, $SO_2NR^9COOR^{12}$, $P(=O)(OR^{13})(OR^{14})$, $P(=S)(OR^{13})(OR^{14})$, or $P(=O)(R^{15})(O^{14})$, $P(=O)(OR^{13})(NR^{10}R^{11})$, $P(=O)(R^{10}R^{11})$-$(NR^{16}R^{17})$, $P(=S)(OR^{13})(NR^{10}R^{11})$ or $P(=S)(NR^{10}R^{11})(NR^{16}R^{17})$,

R^1 to R^{17} independently of one another are each a hydrogen atom, $(C_1$-$C_6)$alkyl, $(C_2$-$C_6)$alkenyl, $(C_2$-$C_6)$alkynyl, $(C_3$-$C_9)$cycloalkyl, $(C_5$-$C_9)$cycloalkenyl, phenyl ~~or heterocyclyl~~, where each of the last-mentioned carbon-containing radicals is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of amino, hydroxyl, mercapto, cyano, halogen, azido, nitro, SF_5, aminosulfonyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, acylthio, [$(C_1$-$C_4)$alkoxy]carbonyl, mono$(C_1$-$C_4)$alkylamino, mono$(C_3$-$C_9)$cycloalkylamino, di$(C_1$-$C_4)$alkylamino, $(C_1$-$C_4)$alkylthio, $(C_2$-$C_4)$alkenylthio, $(C_2$-$C_4)$alkynylthio, $(C_3$-$C_9)$cycloalkylthio, $(C_5$-$C_9)$cycloalkenylthio, $(C_1$-$C_4)$alkylsulfinyl, $(C_1$-$C_4)$alkylsulfonyl, $(C_1$-$C_4)$alkoxy, $(C_2$-$C_4)$alkenyloxy, $(C_2$-$C_4)$alkynyloxy, $(C_3$-$C_9)$cycloalkoxy, $(C_5$-$C_9)$cycloalkenyloxy, $(C_3$-$C_9)$cycloalkyl, $(C_5$- $C_9)$cycloalkenyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, ~~heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl~~ and, in the case of cyclic radicals, also by $(C_1$-$C_4)$alkyl, $(C_2$-$C_4)$alkenyl, $(C_2$-$C_4)$alkynyl, $(C_1$- $C_4)$haloalkyl, $(C_2$-$C_4)$haloalkenyl, $(C_2$-$C_4)$haloalkynyl, $(C_1$-$C_4)$hydroxyalkyl and $(C_1$-$C_4)$alkoxy$(C_1$-$C_4)$alkyl, ~~where heterocyclyl in the definition of R^1 to R^{17} is a radical of a heterocyclic saturated, unsaturated or heteroaromatic ring having 3 to 6 ring atoms and 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O and S where heteroaryl in the definition of R^1 to R^{17} is a radical of a heteroaromatic ring having 5 to 6 ring atoms and 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O and S and where the substituents for substituted phenyl or substituted heteroaryl are one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, $(C_1$-$C_4)$alkyl, $(C_1$-$C_4)$haloalkyl, $(C_1$-$C_4)$alkoxy, $(C_1$-$C_4)$haloalkoxy, $(C_1$-$C_4)$alkylthio, $(C_1$-$C_4)$hydroxyalkyl and $(C_1$-$C_4)$alkoxy$(C_1$-$C_4)$alkyl, or~~

~~R^2, R^3 together with the carbon atom of the group $R^2R^3C=$ are a non-aromatic carbocyclic ring or a heterocyclic ring having 3 to 9 ring atoms and 1 to 4 heteroring atoms selected from the group consisting of N, O and S, which ring is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, hydroxyl, oxo, (C_1-C_4)alkyl, (C_1-C_4)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_4)alkoxy, (C_1-C_4)haloalkoxy and (C_1-C_4)alkylthio, or~~

~~R^5, R^6 together with the carbon atom and the adjacent oxygen atoms of the group $C(OR^5)(OR^6)(OR^7)$ are a saturated or unsaturated non-aromatic heterocyclic ring having 3 to 9 ring atoms and 1 to 4 heteroring atoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, P, and S, which ring is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, hydroxyl, oxo, (C_1-C_4)alkyl, (C_1-C_4)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_4)alkoxy, (C_1-C_4)haloalkoxy and (C_1-C_4)alkylthio, or the group $C(OR^5)(OR^6)(OR^7)$ together is a bicyclic radical of the formula~~



~~in which~~

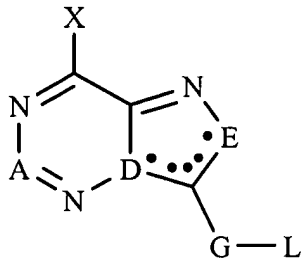
~~R* is (C_1-C_4)alkyl, (C_1-C_4)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_4)alkoxy, (C_1-C_4)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_4)alkylthio or phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, hydroxyl, oxo, (C_1-C_4)alkyl, (C_1-C_4)haloalkyl, (C_1-C_4)alkoxy, (C_1-C_4)haloalkoxy and (C_1-C_4)alkylthio,~~

to the enzyme AMPDA of plants or enzyme ADA of plants.

2-7. (Cancelled)

8. (Currently amended) A process for preparing a compound of the formula (I) or a salt thereof as claimed in claim 26 ~~7~~, which comprises

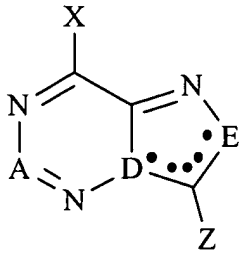
a) reducing a compound of the formula (II)



(II)

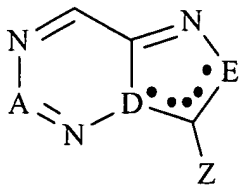
in which X is a leaving group to the compound of the formula (I) or

b) reducing a compound of the formula (III)



(III)

in which X is a leaving group and Z is a precursor of the radical G-L to the compound of the formula (III')

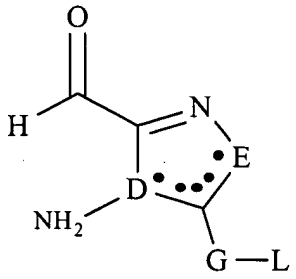


(III')

in which Z is as defined in formula (III), and then modifying the compound (III) at the group Z such that the compound (I) is obtained,

c) modifying a compound of the formula (III') in which Z is a precursor of the radical G-L at the group Z such that the compound (I) is obtained, or

d) if A is a group of the formula C-R, ~~cyclizing~~ reacting a compound of the formula (III")



(III")

with a compound of the formula (III"')

$$H_2N - A = NH \qquad (III"')$$

in which A is a group C-R to give the compound of the formula (I),

where the symbols A, D, E, G, L and R in the formulae (II), (III) (III'), (III") and (III"') are as defined in said compound of formula (I), unless specifically defined otherwise.

9-12 (cancelled)

13. (Previously Presented) A herbicidal or plant-growth-regulating composition, comprising one or more compounds of the formula (I), their salts, their tautomers or their water addition products as set forth in claim 1 and formulation auxiliaries which are customary in crop protection.

14. (Previously Presented) A method for controlling harmful plants or for regulating the growth of plants, which comprises applying an effective amount of one or more compounds of the formula (I), their salts, their tautomers or their water addition products as set forth in claim 1 onto the plants, parts of plants, plant seeds or the area under cultivation.

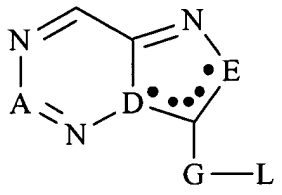
15. (Currently amended) A method <u>of making a compoosition</u> for controlling harmful plants and for regulating the growth of plants which comprises <u>mixing an effective amount of</u> ~~using~~ a compound of the formula (I), its salt, its tautomer or its water addition product as set forth in claim 1 as herbicide or plant growth regulator <u>with a herbicidally acceptable carrier</u>.

16. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 15, wherein the compound of the formula (I), its salt, its tautomer or its water addition product is employed for controlling harmful plants or for regulating the growth <u>of crop plants or</u> ~~in corps of useful or~~ ornamental plants.

17. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the crop plants are transgenic crop plants.

18-21. (Cancelled)

22. (New) A method for inhibiting adenosine monophosphate deaminase (AMPDA) or adenosine deaminase (ADA) of plants to provide herbicidal effects which comprises applying compound of the formula (I), its tautomer, its salt or its water addition product,



(I)

where in formula (I)

A is a group of the formula C-R, where R is as defined further below,

D is a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom,

E a) when D is a nitrogen atom; E is also a nitrogen atom or a group of the formula C-R^O, where R^O is as defined further below, or

b) in the case that D is a carbon atom, is a group of the formula N- R^O;

the line of dots (•••••) from D via an adjacent ring carbon atom to E is a double bond between the ring carbon atom and E if D is a nitrogen atom (case a), or

is a double bond between the ring carbon atom and D if D is a carbon atom (case b),

R, R^O independently of one another are each a hydrogen atom, amino, hydroxyl, mercapto, cyano, halogen, mono- or di(C_1-C_4)alkylamino, (C_1-C_4)alkylthio, or (C_1-C_4)alkyl,

G is a divalent straight-chain saturated hydrocarbon bridge having 4 to 6 carbon atoms in the chain, in which one or more chain members, in each case independently of one another, can be replaced by O, where the bridge in question is unsubstituted or

(a) substituted by one or more identical or different radicals of the formula R^1 which are different from hydrogen,

(b) carries two or four substituents defined by the radical of formula R^1, of which in each case two together with the linking bridge moiety form a heterocyclic ring having 5 ring atoms and contains one oxygen heteroatom,

L is OR^4, SR^4, $-O-Z^2$ or $-NH-Z^2$,

Z^2 is a radical of the formula $COOR^8$, $P(=O)(OR^{13})(OR^{14})$, or $P(=O)(R^{15})(O^{14})$,

R^1, R^4,,R^8, R^{13}, R^{14} and R^{14} are independently selected from a hydrogen atom or (C_1-C_6)alkyl which is optionally substituted with hydroxyl,

to the enzyme AMPDA of plants or enzyme ADA of plants.

23. (New) The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein in the compound of formula (I)

G is a divalent straight-chain saturated hydrocarbon bridge having 4 to 6 carbon atoms in the chain, in which one or more chain members, in each case independently of one another, can be replaced by O where the bridge in question is unsubstituted or

(a) substituted by one or more identical or different radicals of the formula R^1 which are different from hydrogen.

24. (New) The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein

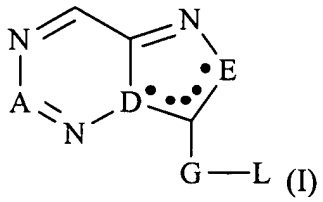
G is a divalent straight-chain saturated hydrocarbon bridge having 4 to 6 carbon atoms in the chain, in which one or more chain members, in each case independently of one another, can be replaced by O where the bridge in question is unsubstituted or

(b) carries two or four substituents defined by the radical of formula R^1, of which in each case two together with the linking bridge moiety form a heterocyclic ring having 5 ring atoms and contains one oxygen heteroatom.

25. (New) The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein

L is OR^4 or $-O-Z^2$.

26. (New) A compound of the formula (I),



(I)

wherein:

A is a group of the formula C-R, where R is as defined further below,

D is a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom,

E a) when D is a nitrogen atom; E is also a nitrogen atom or a group of the formula C-R^O, where R^O is as defined further below, or

b) in the case that D is a carbon atom, is a group of the formula N- R^O;

the line of dots (•••••) from D via an adjacent ring carbon atom to E is a double bond between the ring carbon atom and E if D is a nitrogen atom (case a), or

is a double bond between the ring carbon atom and D if D is a carbon atom (case b),

R, R^O independently of one another are each a hydrogen atom, amino, hydroxyl, mercapto, cyano, halogen, azido, nitro, SF_5, unsubstituted or substituted aminosulfonyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, acylthio, mono- or di(C_1-C_4)alkylamino, mono- or di(C_3-C_9)cycloalkylamino, (C_1-C_4)alkylthio, (C_2-C_4)alkenylthio, C_2-C_4)alkynylthio, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkylthio, (C_5-C_9)cycloalkenylthio, (C_1-C_4)alkylsulfinyl, (C_1-C_4)alkylsulfonyl, (C_1-C_4)alkoxy, (C_2-C_4)alkenyloxy, (C_2-C_4)alkynyloxy, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkoxy, (C_5-C_9)cycloalkenyloxy, or (C_1-C_4)alkyl, (C_2-C_4)alkenyl, (C_2-C_4)alkynyl, (C_3-C_9) cycloalkyl, (C_5-C_9)cycloalkenyl, (C_1-C_4)alkylaminosulfonyl or di[(C_1-C_4)alkyl]aminosulfonyl, where each of the 23 last-mentioned radicals is unsubstituted or substituted in the hydrocarbon moiety by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxyl, amino, nitro, formyl, carboxy, cyano, thiocyanato, (C_1-C_4)alkoxy, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_4)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_4)alkylthio, (C_1-C_4)haloalkylthio, mono(C_1-C_4)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_4)alkylamino, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkylamino, [(C_1-C_4)alkyl]carbonyl, [(C_1-C_4)alkoxy]carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono(C_1-C_4)alkylaminocarbonyl and di(C_1-C_4)alkylaminocarbonyl,

G is a divalent straight-chain saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon bridge having 4 to 6 carbon atoms in the chain, in which one or more chain members, in each case

independently of one another, can be replaced by O, S, NH, $(C_1$-$C_4)$alkyl-N or acyl-N or, in the unsaturated case, one or more CH groups can in each case be replaced by a nitrogen atom, where the bridge in question is unsubstituted or

(a) substituted by one or more identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, radicals of the formula R^1 which are different from hydrogen, radicals of the formula $R^2R^3C=$ and radicals of the formula L*, where R^1, R^2, R^3 and L* are as defined further below,

(b) carries two or four substituents defined by the radical of formula R^1, of which in each case two together with the linking bridge moiety form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having 3 to 7 ring atoms, where in the case of a heterocycle the number of heteroatoms is from 1 to 3 heteroatoms and are selected from the group consisting of O and S and where the ring in question may also have fused-on rings and is otherwise unsubstituted or substituted by one or more identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, radicals of the formula R^1 which are different from hydrogen, radicals of the formula L* and oxo, where R^1 and L* are as defined further below,

(c) is linked cyclically with L via a second direct bond or via a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O and S,

(d) has two or more substituents from the above groups (a) to (c) together,

L, L* independently or one another are each OR^4, SR^4, CN, $C(OR^5)(OR^6)OR^7)$, -O-Z^2 or -NH-Z^2, where R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7 and Z^2 are as defined further below and where L may be attached to the bridge G via a second direct bond or via a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O and S to form a ring,

Z^2 is a radical of the formula $COOR^8$, CS-OR^8, CO-SR^8, CS-SR^8, CO-NR^9-SO_2-R^8, CO-$NR^{10}R^{11}$, CS-$NR^{10}R^{11}$, CO-R^{12}, CS-R^{12}, SO-R^{12}, SO_2R^{12}, SO_3R^8, $SO_2NR^{10}R^{11}$, $SO_2NR^9COR^{12}$, $SO_2NR^9COOR^{12}$, $P(=O)(OR^{13})(OR^{14})$, $P(=S)(OR^{13})(OR^{14})$, or $P(=O)(R^{15})(O^{14})$, $P(=O)(OR^{13})(NR^{10}R^{11})$, $P(=O)(R^{10}R^{11})$-$(NR^{16}R^{17})$, $P(=S)(OR^{13})(NR^{10}R^{11})$ or $P(=S)(NR^{10}R^{11})(NR^{16}R^{17})$,

R^1 to R^{17} independently of one another are each a hydrogen atom, $(C_1$-$C_6)$alkyl, $(C_2$-$C_6)$alkenyl, $(C_2$-$C_6)$alkynyl, $(C_3$-$C_9)$cycloalkyl, $(C_5$-$C_9)$cycloalkenyl, phenyl, where each of the last-mentioned carbon-containing radicals is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more

radicals selected from the group consisting of amino, hydroxyl, mercapto, cyano, halogen, azido, nitro, SF_5, aminosulfonyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, acylthio, [(C_1-C_4)alkoxy]carbonyl, mono(C_1-C_4)alkylamino, mono(C_3-C_9)cycloalkylamino, di(C_1-C_4)alkylamino, (C_1-C_4)alkylthio, (C_2-C_4)alkenylthio, (C_2-C_4)alkynylthio, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkylthio, (C_5-C_9)cycloalkenylthio, (C_1-C_4)alkylsulfinyl, (C_1-C_4)alkylsulfonyl, (C_1-C_4)alkoxy, (C_2-C_4)alkenyloxy, (C_2-C_4)alkynyloxy, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkoxy, (C_5-C_9)cycloalkenyloxy, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkyl, (C_5- C_9)cycloalkenyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, and, in the case of cyclic radicals, also by (C_1-C_4)alkyl, (C_2-C_4)alkenyl, (C_2-C_4)alkynyl, (C_1-C_4)haloalkyl, (C_2-C_4)haloalkenyl, (C_2-C_4)haloalkynyl, (C_1-C_4)hydroxyalkyl and (C_1-C_4)alkoxy(C_1-C_4)alkyl,

its tautomers, its salts or its water addition product, except for the compound of the formula (I) in which A = CH, D = C, E = NH and G-L = ß-D-ribofuranosyl.

27. (New) The compound as claimed in claim 26, wherein:

A is a group of the formula C-R, where R is as defined further below,

D is a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom,

E
a) when D is a nitrogen atom; E is also a nitrogen atom or a group of the formula C-R^O, where R^O is as defined further below, or
b) in the case that D is a carbon atom, is a group of the formula N- R^O,

the line of dots (•••••) from D via an adjacent ring carbon atom to E is a double bond between the ring carbon atom and E if D is a nitrogen atom (case a), or
is a double bond between the ring carbon atom and D if D is a carbon atom (case b),

R, R^O independently of one another are each a hydrogen atom, amino, hydroxyl, mercapto, cyano, halogen, mono- or di(C_1-C_4)alkylamino, (C_1-C_4)alkylthio, or (C_1-C_4)alkyl,

G is a divalent straight-chain saturated hydrocarbon bridge having 4 to 6 carbon atoms in the chain, in which one or more chain members, in each case independently of one another, can be replaced by O, where the bridge in question is unsubstituted or
(a) substituted by one or more identical or different radicals of the formula R^1 which are different from hydrogen,

(b) carries two or four substituents defined by the radical of formula R^1, of which in each case two together with the linking bridge moiety form a heterocyclic ring having 5 ring atoms and contains one oxygen heteroatom,

L is OR^4, SR^4, $-O-Z^2$ or $-NH-Z^2$,

Z^2 is a radical of the formula $COOR^8$, $P(=O)(OR^{13})(OR^{14})$, or $P(=O)(R^{15})(O^{14})$,

R^1, R^4,,R^8, R^{13}, R^{14} and R^{14} are independently selected from a hydrogen atom or (C_1-C_6)alkyl which is optionally substituted with hydroxyl,

its tautomers, its salts or its water addition product, except for the compound of the formula (I) in which A = CH, D = C, E = NH and G-L = ß-D-ribofuranosyl.

28. (New) The compound as claimed in claim 27, wherein in the compound of formula (I)

G is a divalent straight-chain saturated hydrocarbon bridge having 4 to 6 carbon atoms in the chain, in which one or more chain members, in each case independently of one another, can be replaced by O where the bridge in question is unsubstituted or

(a) substituted by one or more identical or different radicals of the formula R^1 which are different from hydrogen.

29. (New) The compound as claimed in claim 27, wherein

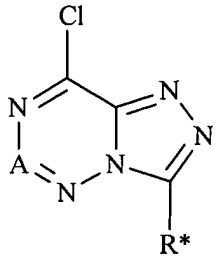
G is a divalent straight-chain saturated hydrocarbon bridge having 4 to 6 carbon atoms in the chain, in which one or more chain members, in each case independently of one another, can be replaced by O where the bridge in question is unsubstituted or

(b) carries two or four substituents defined by the radical of formula R^1, of which in each case two together with the linking bridge moiety form a heterocyclic ring having 5 ring atoms and contains one oxygen heteroatom.

30. (New) The compound as claimed in claim 27, wherein

L is OR^4 or $-O-Z^2$.

31. (New) A process for preparing a compound of the formula (V)



(V)

in which R* = Z or G-L, Z is a precursor of the radical G-L

and A, G and L are defined further below

A is a group of the formula C-R, where R is as defined further below,

R is a hydrogen atom, amino, hydroxyl, mercapto, cyano, halogen, azido, nitro, SF_5, unsubstituted or substituted aminosulfonyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, acylthio, mono- or di(C_1-C_4)alkylamino, mono- or di(C_3-C_9)cycloalkylamino, (C_1-C_4)alkylthio, (C_2-C_4)alkenylthio, C_2-C_4)alkynylthio, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkylthio, (C_5-C_9)cycloalkenylthio, (C_1-C_4)alkylsulfinyl, (C_1-C_4)alkylsulfonyl, (C_1-C_4)alkoxy, (C_2-C_4)alkenyloxy, (C_2-C_4)alkynyloxy, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkoxy, (C_5-C_9)cycloalkenyloxy, or (C_1-C_4)alkyl, (C_2-C_4)alkenyl, (C_2-C_4)alkynyl, (C_3-C_9) cycloalkyl, (C_5-C_9)cycloalkenyl, (C_1-C_4)alkylaminosulfonyl or di[(C_1-C_4)alkyl]aminosulfonyl, where each of the 23 last-mentioned radicals is unsubstituted or substituted in the hydrocarbon moiety by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxyl, amino, nitro, formyl, carboxy, cyano, thiocyanato, (C_1-C_4)alkoxy, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_4)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_4)alkylthio, (C_1-C_4)haloalkylthio, mono(C_1-C_4)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_4)alkylamino, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkylamino, [(C_1- C_4)alkyl]carbonyl, [(C_1-C_4)alkoxy]carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono(C_1- C_4)alkylaminocarbonyl and di(C_1-C_4)alkylaminocarbonyl,

G is a divalent straight-chain saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon bridge having 4 to 6 carbon atoms in the chain, in which one or more chain members, in each case independently of one another, can be replaced by O, S, NH, (C_1-C_4)alkyl-N or acyl-N or, in the unsaturated case, one or more CH groups can in each case be replaced by a nitrogen atom, where the bridge in question is unsubstituted or

(a) substituted by one or more identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, radicals of the formula R^1 which are different from

hydrogen, radicals of the formula $R^2R^3C=$ and radicals of the formula L*, where R^1, R^2, R^3 and L* are as defined further below,

(b) carries two or four substituents defined by the radical of formula R^1, of which in each case two together with the linking bridge moiety form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having 3 to 7 ring atoms, where in the case of a heterocycle the number of heteroatoms is from 1 to 3 heteroatoms and are selected from the group consisting of O and S and where the ring in question may also have fused-on rings and is otherwise unsubstituted or substituted by one or more identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, radicals of the formula R^1 which are different from hydrogen, radicals of the formula L* and oxo, where R^1 and L* are as defined further below,

(c) is linked cyclically with L via a second direct bond or via a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O and S,

(d) has two or more substituents from the above groups (a) to (c) together,

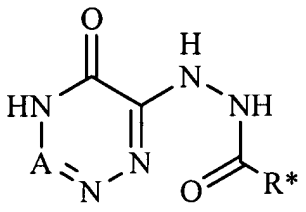
L, L* independently or one another are each OR^4, SR^4, CN, $C(OR^5)(OR^6)OR^7$), -O-Z^2 or -NH-Z^2, where R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7 and Z^2 are as defined further below and where L may be attached to the bridge G via a second direct bond or via a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O and S to form a ring,

Z^2 is a radical of the formula $COOR^8$, $CS\text{-}OR^8$, $CO\text{-}SR^8$, $CS\text{-}SR^8$, $CO\text{-}NR^9\text{-}SO_2\text{-}R^8$, $CO\text{-}NR^{10}R^{11}$, $CS\text{-}NR^{10}R^{11}$, $CO\text{-}R^{12}$, $CS\text{-}R^{12}$, $SO\text{-}R^{12}$, SO_2R^{12}, SO_3R^8, $SO_2NR^{10}R^{11}$, $SO_2NR^9COR^{12}$, $SO_2NR^9COOR^{12}$, $P(=O)(OR^{13})(OR^{14})$, $P(=S)(OR^{13})(OR^{14})$, or $P(=O)(R^{15})(O^{14})$, $P(=O)(OR^{13})(NR^{10}R^{11})$, $P(=O)(R^{10}R^{11})\text{-}(NR^{16}R^{17})$, $P(=S)(OR^{13})(NR^{10}R^{11})$ or $P(=S)(NR^{10}R^{11})(NR^{16}R^{17})$,

R^1 to R^{17} independently of one another are each a hydrogen atom, $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl, $(C_2\text{-}C_6)$alkenyl, $(C_2\text{-}C_6)$alkynyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_9)$cycloalkyl, $(C_5\text{-}C_9)$cycloalkenyl, phenyl where each of the last-mentioned carbon-containing radicals is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of amino, hydroxyl, mercapto, cyano, halogen, azido, nitro, SF_5, aminosulfonyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, acylthio, [$(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkoxy]carbonyl, mono$(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkylamino, mono$(C_3\text{-}C_9)$cycloalkylamino, di$(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkylamino, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkylthio, $(C_2\text{-}C_4)$alkenylthio, $(C_2\text{-}C_4)$alkynylthio, $(C_3\text{-}C_9)$cycloalkylthio, $(C_5\text{-}C_9)$cycloalkenylthio, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkylsulfinyl, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkylsulfonyl,

(C_1-C_4)alkoxy, (C_2-C_4)alkenyloxy, (C_2-C_4)alkynyloxy, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkoxy, (C_5-C_9)cycloalkenyloxy, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkyl, (C_5- C_9)cycloalkenyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, and, in the case of cyclic radicals, also by (C_1-C_4)alkyl, (C_2-C_4)alkenyl, (C_2-C_4)alkynyl, (C_1-C_4)haloalkyl, (C_2-C_4)haloalkenyl, (C_2-C_4)haloalkynyl, (C_1-C_4)hydroxyalkyl and (C_1-C_4)alkoxy(C_1-C_4)alkyl,

which comprises reacting a compound of the formula (IV)

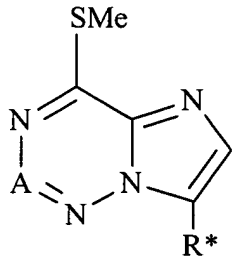


(IV)

with a chlorinating agent to give the compound of the formula (III-1).

32. (New) A compound of the formula (V) as set forth in claim 31.

33. (New) A process for preparing a compound of the formula (VI)



(VI)

in which R* = Z or G-L, Z is a precursor of the radical G-L

and A, G and L are defined further below

A is a group of the formula C-R, where R is as defined further below,

R is a hydrogen atom, amino, hydroxyl, mercapto, cyano, halogen, azido, nitro, SF_5, unsubstituted or substituted aminosulfonyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, acylthio, mono- or di(C_1-C_4)alkylamino, mono- or di(C_3-C_9)cycloalkylamino, (C_1-C_4)alkylthio, (C_2-C_4)alkenylthio, C_2-C_4)alkynylthio, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkylthio, (C_5-C_9)cycloalkenylthio, (C_1-

C_4)alkylsulfinyl, (C_1-C_4)alkylsulfonyl, (C_1-C_4)alkoxy, (C_2-C_4)alkenyloxy, (C_2-C_4)alkynyloxy, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkoxy, (C_5-C_9)cycloalkenyloxy, or (C_1-C_4)alkyl, (C_2-C_4)alkenyl, (C_2-C_4)alkynyl, (C_3-C_9) cycloalkyl, (C_5-C_9)cycloalkenyl, (C_1-C_4)alkylaminosulfonyl or di[(C_1-C_4)alkyl]aminosulfonyl, where each of the 23 last-mentioned radicals is unsubstituted or substituted in the hydrocarbon moiety by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxyl, amino, nitro, formyl, carboxy, cyano, thiocyanato, (C_1-C_4)alkoxy, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_4)haloalkoxy, (C_1-C_4)alkylthio, (C_1-C_4)haloalkylthio, mono(C_1-C_4)alkylamino, di(C_1-C_4)alkylamino, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_9)cycloalkylamino, [(C_1- C_4)alkyl]carbonyl, [(C_1-C_4)alkoxy]carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono(C_1- C_4)alkylaminocarbonyl and di(C_1-C_4)alkylaminocarbonyl,

G is a divalent straight-chain saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon bridge having 4 to 6 carbon atoms in the chain, in which one or more chain members, in each case independently of one another, can be replaced by O, S, NH, (C_1-C_4)alkyl-N or acyl-N or, in the unsaturated case, one or more CH groups can in each case be replaced by a nitrogen atom, where the bridge in question is unsubstituted or

(a) substituted by one or more identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, radicals of the formula R^1 which are different from hydrogen, radicals of the formula $R^2R^3C=$ and radicals of the formula L*, where R^1, R^2, R^3 and L* are as defined further below,

(b) carries two or four substituents defined by the radical of formula R^1, of which in each case two together with the linking bridge moiety form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having 3 to 7 ring atoms, where in the case of a heterocycle the number of heteroatoms is from 1 to 3 heteroatoms and are selected from the group consisting of O and S and where the ring in question may also have fused-on rings and is otherwise unsubstituted or substituted by one or more identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, radicals of the formula R^1 which are different from hydrogen, radicals of the formula L* and oxo, where R^1 and L* are as defined further below,

(c) is linked cyclically with L via a second direct bond or via a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O and S,

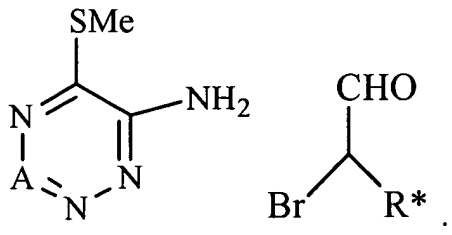
(d) has two or more substituents from the above groups (a) to (c) together,

L, L* independently or one another are each OR^4, SR^4, CN, $C(OR^5)(OR^6)OR^7$), -O-Z^2 or -NH-Z^2, where R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7 and Z^2 are as defined further below and where L may be attached to the bridge G via a second direct bond or via a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O and S to form a ring,

Z^2 is a radical of the formula $COOR^8$, $CS\text{-}OR^8$, $CO\text{-}SR^8$, $CS\text{-}SR^8$, $CO\text{-}NR^9\text{-}SO_2\text{-}R^8$, $CO\text{-}NR^{10}R^{11}$, $CS\text{-}NR^{10}R^{11}$, $CO\text{-}R^{12}$, $CS\text{-}R^{12}$, $SO\text{-}R^{12}$, SO_2R^{12}, SO_3R^8, $SO_2NR^{10}R^{11}$, $SO_2NR^9COR^{12}$, $SO_2NR^9COOR^{12}$, $P(=O)(OR^{13})(OR^{14})$, $P(=S)(OR^{13})(OR^{14})$, or $P(=O)(R^{15})(O^{14})$, $P(=O)(OR^{13})(NR^{10}R^{11})$, $P(=O)(R^{10}R^{11})\text{-}(NR^{16}R^{17})$, $P(=S)(OR^{13})(NR^{10}R^{11})$ or $P(=S)(NR^{10}R^{11})(NR^{16}R^{17})$,

R^1 to R^{17} independently of one another are each a hydrogen atom, $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl, $(C_2\text{-}C_6)$alkenyl, $(C_2\text{-}C_6)$alkynyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_9)$cycloalkyl, $(C_5\text{-}C_9)$cycloalkenyl, phenyl where each of the last-mentioned carbon-containing radicals is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of amino, hydroxyl, mercapto, cyano, halogen, azido, nitro, SF_5, aminosulfonyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, acylthio, [$(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkoxy]carbonyl, mono$(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkylamino, mono$(C_3\text{-}C_9)$cycloalkylamino, di$(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkylamino, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkylthio, $(C_2\text{-}C_4)$alkenylthio, $(C_2\text{-}C_4)$alkynylthio, $(C_3\text{-}C_9)$cycloalkylthio, $(C_5\text{-}C_9)$cycloalkenylthio, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkylsulfinyl, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkylsulfonyl, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkoxy, $(C_2\text{-}C_4)$alkenyloxy, $(C_2\text{-}C_4)$alkynyloxy, $(C_3\text{-}C_9)$cycloalkoxy, $(C_5\text{-}C_9)$cycloalkenyloxy, $(C_3\text{-}C_9)$cycloalkyl, $(C_5\text{-}C_9)$cycloalkenyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, and, in the case of cyclic radicals, also by $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl, $(C_2\text{-}C_4)$alkenyl, $(C_2\text{-}C_4)$alkynyl, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$haloalkyl, $(C_2\text{-}C_4)$haloalkenyl, $(C_2\text{-}C_4)$haloalkynyl, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$hydroxyalkyl and $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkoxy$(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl,

which comprises reacting a compound of the formula (VII) with a compound of the formula (VIII)



(VII) (VIII)

34. (Previously Presented) A compound of the formula (VI) as set forth in claim 33.